THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.
Issued Weekly every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year THREE DOLLARS will be charged. To subscribers out of the county and foreign, $2 per year, strictly in advance—$1.75 if paid in advance and $2.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long credit will not be given after the expiration of the first year.
All papers sent out of the state or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 9. 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 10
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 1

Rates of Advertising.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	3M.	6M.	9M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.50	$7.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.50	7.00	9.00	14.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	13.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
One column	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Iram Derr, M. G. Hughes.
Prothonotary, &c.—S. Frank Zarr.
Clerk Orphans'Court—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—
Treasurer—Isaac Dewitt.
County Surveyor—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Knickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murph.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Gee.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Board of Poor District—Directors—D. P. Rut, Scott, W. A. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Esq. O. P. Rut, secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Burgess—Jacob Neal.
Town Council—Jacob Neal, President; Jacob Ent, Secretary; Jacob Fisher, Jr., Treasurer; Jacob Ent, Jacob Fisher, Jr., Jacob Neal, Jr., Jacob Reber, Jr., Jacob Wagner.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Gee Jr, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President, J. P. Pirtle, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—W. H. Hagenbuch, President, J. R. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 2½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. Feb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main st., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to
JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 15, 75—1y

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

THE "MOODY SHIRT."
MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Gentlemen desiring Shirts will please drop us a line and our Agent will call and get the measurement.
Factory Corner Penn and Centre streets.
Address P. O. MOODY,
March. 18, '76-1y Danville, Pa

J. B. KNITTLE. W. H. ABBOTT

Important to Farmers.

and everybody in want of

LIME, LUMBER, AND COAL.

We have erected kilns at or near the Paper Mill, on the D. H. & W. R. R. and are now prepared to sell lime at very reasonable prices and of good quality. Orders by the car promptly filled and shipped to any station on the above road.
A full line of LUMBER, of all kinds, dressed or in the rough, Shingles, Lath and Bill Timber to which we invite the attention of customers.
Orders received and filled for all kinds of FAMILY [illegible]
We strive attention to business we hope to merit a [illegible] of patronage.
KNITTLE & ABBOTT,
Catawissa, Pa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr. 29'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

KNORR & BITTENBENDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,'73—y

N. U. CONE. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. P. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar. 6, '74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10, '74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July1, '73—y

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14, '76-1y.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, 76-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stoiner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75 1y

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, '75

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
W. B. KOONS, Proprietor.
Oct. 8, '75-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Etna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	30,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,958,000

March 26, '77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage.
W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876.
Office in Brower's Block. July 21-6m.*

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
Sept. 8, '76.-11m.

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. Dec. 8, '76-6m

THE LUNGS

CONSUMPTION.

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by Dr. "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—a Premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by Catarrh or inflamation of the mucuous membrane of the air passages, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemmorrhage or spitting of blood, may proceed from the larnyx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes, a undue physical exertion, plethora fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overwhelming of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Its marvelous power not only over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made

DR. SWAYNE graduated at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and was engaged in an active practice for many years, thus guaranteeing that his preparations are prepared upon strictly scientific principles.

Reliable Evidence.

HOME TESTIMONY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills. I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat, my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time two recommended the use of your syrup and pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the violence of the cough, strengthened and healed lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am now able to pursue my daily labor. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement will please call on or address me, at the factory.

EDWARD H. HAWSON,
Engineer of Geo. Sawyer's Potters' Bridge Mould, below Wallace, Phila.

Over 20 years have elapsed, and Mr. Hawson still remains a hearty man to this day—September 30th, 1875.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Thomas J. R. Rhoads, Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., writes: Your compound syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years and it always proves efficacious in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatical affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.

Price $1. Six bottles for $5. If not sold by your druggist, we will forward half dozen by express, freight paid on receipt of price.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

LIVER COMPLAINT

That dreaded disease, from which so many person suffer, is frequently the cause of
HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by

Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood the impurities from which they arise. For Costiveness there is nothing so effectual as Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

They are purely Vegetable, and act specially on the Liver as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.

Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1. Ask your Druggist for them.

Itching Piles

is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at nightwhen undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are sore y afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending into the vagina, proving distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

Swayne's Ointment,
HOME TESTIMONY.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of Swayne's Ointment; its use gave quick relief and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure Swayne's Ointment at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
Firm of Readel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 324 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment

is also a specific for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, ringworm, all scaly crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia

CATARRH,

SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

Catarrh is an affection of the mucus membrane of the nose, throat, chest, &c., accompanied with dull heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, weak eyes, watery and inflamed, hacking or coughing, to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, smell and taste are impaired, stopped up feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, and other symptoms are likely to appear very distressing, and no disease is more common, and none less understood by Physicians. Nine-tenths of the cases of offensive breath are occasioned by Catarrh,

"Swayne's Catarrh Remedy"

is a certain and permanent cure, and warranted in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Mailed to any address on the receipt of the price, one dollar, with full directions for use, also a full account of the origin and nature of this distressing complaint. We repeat it: It is beyond all comparison the best remedy for Catarrh ever discovered. Remember! it can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330, North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, with a remittance, as we do not place it in the hands of dealers, the same as we do our other preparations. In writing for our "Catarrh Remedy" place state you saw this advertisement in the "Columbian" Bloomsburg.

Why Dye?

No matter how Gray or Harsh the Hair may be, it can be restored to its original color and youthful appearance, by using

London Hair Color Restorer.

London	A Remedy to Restore	Hair Restorer
London	state the Human Hair	Hair Restorer
London	in all its youthful	Hair Restorer
London	color, lustre, softness	Hair Restorer
London	and beauty.	Hair Restorer

all persons who aspire to Beauty

of personal appearance, should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray or entirely fallen off. The London Hair Color Restorer restores natures losses, and imparts a healthy and natural color, thickens the hair, cures dandruff and all itchy, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color. Price 75 cents. Principal depot for the U. S., 330, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
June 25 '76-1y

Poetical.

A CONDENSED NOVEL.

CHAP. I.
A winning wile,
A sunny smile,
A feather;
A tiny talk,
A pleasant walk
Together.

CHAP. II.
A little doubt,
A playful pout,
Capri tious,
A merry miss,
A stolen kiss,
Delicious!

CHAP. III.
You ask mamma,
Consult papa,
With pleasure,
And both repent
This rash event,
At leisure.

UNCLE REMUS'S REVIVAL HYMN.

I.

Oh! whar shill we go w'en de great day comes,
Wid de blowin' uv de trumpits an' de bangin' uv de drums?
How many po' stinners 'll be cotched out late,
An' fine no latch to de goldin' gate?

No use fer ter wait 'twell to-morrer—
De sun mus'n't set on yo' sorrer.
Sin's ez sharp ez a bamboo brier—
Oh, Lord! fetch de mo'ners up higher!

II.

W'en de nashuns uv de earf is a stannin' all aroun',
Who's a gwine ter be choosen fer ter war de glory crown?
Who's a gwine ferter stan' stiff-kneed an' bol',
An' answer to dere name at de ca'lin' uv de roll?

You better come now ef you comin'—
Old Satan is loose an' a dummin'—
De wheels uv distruckshun is a hummin'—
Oh, come along, stanner, ef you comin'.

III

De song uv salvation is a mighty sweet song,
An' de Paleudise win's blow far an' blow strong;
An, Aberkam's bruzzum is saf' an' it's wide,
An' dat's de place whar de sinners oughter hide!

No use ter be stoppin' an' a lookin',
Ef you fool wid Satan you'll git took in,
You'll hang on de edge an' git shook in,
Ef you keep on a stoppin' an' a lookin'.

IV.

De time is right now an' dis here's de place—
Let de salvashun sun shine squar' in yo' face.
Fight de battles uv de Lord, fight soon an'fight late,
An' you'll allers fine a latch on de goldin' gate.

No use fer ter wait 'twell to morrer,—
De sun mun'n't set on ye' sorrer,
Sin's ez sharp ez a bamboo brier—
Ax de Lord fer ter fetch you up higher.

—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Miscellaneous.

A BRAVE GIRL.

In the winter of 1842, a gentleman and his daughter, a young lady, while traveling through Canada, arrived about nightfall at an old fashioned tavern. The gentleman concluded to stop there instead of going on to the village of S——, which was ten miles distant, and which they had thought to reach.

The daughter—Carrie—expressed her willingness, as the tavern presented a comfortable appearance, and they alighted, when it was plainly to be seen that the gentleman was quite lame, so much so that he was obliged to use a cane.

The landlord came out, and calling a boy to take the horse and sleigh to the barn, he ushered Mr. Spencer and his daughter into a pleasant sitting-room, where a bright fire was burning on the hearth, which proved very acceptable to our travelers, who had been in the sleigh since morning.

"Your room will be ready by supper time sir," said the landlord as he left the room and went into the bar-room.

Supper was shortly announced, and after refreshing themselves, Mr. Spencer and Carrie returned to the cozy sitting-room, where they talked and chatted until half past eight.

They were shown to their room, which was on the second story, in a wing somewhat distant from the main portion.

The room was very long, with a high ceiling. On one side was a window, on the other a door.

Just above the door was a bust of King George III.

The room was very plainly furnished, containing two beds, a wash stand and a few chairs.

Carrie took in the whole room at a glance and it must be confessed, had there not been a cheerful fire burning, she would have felt nervous about sleeping there. As it was, the warm glow lit up the room into comparative cheerfulness.

While she and her father sat by the fire, her eyes wandered to the bust above the door, when she noticed that the eye-balls had evidently been knocked out, leaving two empty spaces.

"Well, Carrie," said Mr. Spencer, presently "I think you had better shut the door, I am going to count my money."

After Carrie had done so, he drew out a money-belt, heavy with bills, and proceeded to count them.

While doing so, Carrie's eye involuntarily wandered to the bust, when, to her horror and astonishment, in place of the two empty spaces where two glittering eyes greedily watching every movement of her father.

The young girl could hardly repress a scream; but controlling herself, she looked towards the fire, while her father went on counting a large roll of bills.

"I must have been mistaken," thought the fair girl. "What could make me have such a strange fancy, though?" she continued, glancing again at the bust.

The eyes were still there—two burning savage eyes, that brightened as Mr. Spencer went on counting.

"Good heavens!" thought Carrie, "what shall we do? We are evidently in a den of thieves, and will get murdered for my poor father's money."

How to communicate their danger to her father without those terrible eyes noticing it, Carrie could not think. Suddenly a bright idea came to her.

"Father," she said aloud, "let me take a card and pencil, I wish to make a memorandum of some items I wish to purchase in the village."

Her father handed them to her, after stowing away his belt. Carrie wrote, tremblingly, in a fine hand—

"Father, do not be frightened; we are in a trap. Go in the opposite corner of the room, where your face will be in the dark, and look at the bust above the door. In it you will see two glittering eyes that have watched you count your money."

"Read it," she said, aloud, handing the card to her father "I want you to see if I am too extravagant."

Her father betrayed no emotion while he read, but said—

"You are pretty extravagant, Carrie. I suppose you think your father is made of money;" and he arose and went to the washstand, which was in a dark corner.

Once there he glanced toward the bust, and that glance confirmed his daughter's extraordinary statement.

When he came back to his seat, Carrie saw that the eyes were gone.

Then, leaning towards her father, she said in a low tone—

"You see it is as I said. I have thought of a plan, however, by which we can both escape. You would be perfectly helpless in an affray of any kind on account of your lame leg, so I must try to save us both."

Then followed a whispered consultation, during which Carrie kept her eyes fixed on the bust; but the glittering orbs had not come back.

As she concluded, Carrie went to the window, threw it up, and looked out. Beckoning to her father who came, she said, or rather whispered—

"You see this shed, father? Well, they will probably come up on it and get through the window. I do not think they will make the attack before twelve, so I will get out of this window, jump from the shed, go to the barn and take our horse, and go to S——for help."

Flinging a wrap over her slight figure, she embraced her father tenderly, and bidding him not to worry over her, she jumped lightly out on the shed and disappeared.

Mr Spencer watched her for a while, then closing the window, took out a watch, saw that it was nine o'clock, and proceeded to work.

He first covered up the fire, blew out the light, rolled up a blanket, with which he made a dummy. This he placed in the bed which his daughter was to occupy.

Then he sat down and waited—oh! how anxiously.

Ten, fifteen, twenty minutes, went by, and no sound came from the vicinity of the barn.

Taking off his boots, he crept noiselessly to the window and peered out, but he could see nothing.

Then, creeping to the washstand, he laid his money belt in the drawer and closed it.

He then threw himself on the bed, and once more waited.

After an hour had apparently gone by, Mr. Spencer threw off his coat and vest, tumbled up the bed, hobbled to the door, unlocked it, and stepped out into the hall This was all in accordance with Carrie's plan.

"Landlord! landlord!" he shouted.

He then went back into the room and noiselessly threw up the window, all the time shouting for the landlord.

That worthy came flying up the stairs, and late as it was, he was still dressed.

"Oh, landlord!" gasped Mr. Spencer, rushing toward him, "I have been robbed; my, money is gone!"

"Gone!" echoed the landlord in dismay.

"Who could have stolen it!" groaned Mr Spencer. "I have five thousand dollars in a belt, and it is gone—stolen!"

The landlord lit the candle and looked around, chagrin depicted on every feature.

"Why don't you wake your daughter, sir?" he questioned.

Mr. Spencer hurried to her bed.

"Carrie!" he called, but no answer came; and the landlord drawing near with the light, saw the dummy, and cried—

"Why, man, the girl isn't there!"

"What!" gasped Mr. Spencer. "Oh, I see it all! The wicked girl has robbed me while I slept, and ran off to meet her lover, from whom I was taking her."

He ran to the window, followed by the landlord.

"Yes, yes, here are footprints in the snow on the shed!" cried the landlord, while Mr. Spencer groaned aloud.

"How long do you think she has been gone sir?" asked the landlord.

"For an hour or more, the deceitful jade!" replied Mr. Spencer.

"Then there's no use looking for her, sir," replied the landlord.

"Oh, but I must!" cried Mr. Spencer, as he began to descend the stairway, followed by the landlord, who had believed every word Mr. Spencer said.

They proceeded to the barn, followed by the landlord's confederates.

They found the horse gone, and her mode of flight was easily explained.

"You may as well give her up, sir," said the landlord consolingly.

"I suppose I may," groaned Mr. Spencer, and they returned to the house.

As they left the barn he heard the landlord whisper to one of his confederates:

"The job's up, Jem; we'd better let the old man alone."

Once more entering the room, Mr. Spencer threw himself on the bed and awaited the return of his brave daughter.

"God bless her, and bring her back in safety," he murmured.

Meanwhile all grew still, and the hours rolled by.

The fire had been raked up and crackled merrily. The eyes were not looking from the bust; they had evidently disappeared for the night.

At last, after what seemed an age to the anxious watcher, he heard a loud knock on the front entrance, and five minutes afterward heard the landlord stumble to the front door. Then followed a confused jumble of curses and struggles, then the rush of many feet up the long hall and stairway.

The next minute the door was thrown open and his daughter rushed in, followed by the officers, who dragged in the landlord and his confederates.

"Oh, father!" she cried, "you are safe, safe!" and throwing her arms around his neck the brave girl burst into happy tears.

The sheriff and his posse of men held the landlord and his confederates in a vice-like grasp, while Carrie related the adventures of her perilous ride.

After I left the barn I led Tommy to a fence, all unsaddled, sprang on him, wound my arms tightly round his neck, and whispered, "Go, Tommy," and away he went like the wind. Up and down, over the frozen road we went. My arms felt like ice I thought I should certainly freeze, and after what seemed like an age of cold, and pain, and misery, we dashed into the main street of S——. As we came up in front of the tavern the stage drove up, and the inmates sprang out and rushed to my assistance. I must have been almost insensible, for I had to be carried in by the landlord. I was given warm drinks until I fully recovered, and was able to relate my story. I told them my suspicions and my fears, and this gentleman—here Carrie paused, and turning to a fine looking man near her, said, "Mr. James, by his ready belief in what I told, and energy and spirit in arousing the sheriff and his men, has been the main cause in bringing assistance."

Mr. Spencer grasped the young man's hand and thanked him.

"Your plan succeeded admirably, Carrie," he said, and advancing to the washstand he took out the money-belt, saying, "My money is all right, as you see."

The landlord quivered with rage as he saw how completely he had been defeated.

As the men began to search the room, the landlord protested his innocence, declaring that they had no right to hold him or his men prisoners, or to search his house.

Breaking open the door above which was the bust, the men rushed in.

The room was empty, save a long ladder which reached a shelf above the door. A hole above the shelf disclosed the bust to be broken in half, so that a man could easily climb up the ladder, get on the shelf, thrust his head into the bust, which was large enough for an ordinary-sized man's head, and see all that was going on in the adjoining room.

This certainly looked suspicious, but absolute proof was yet wanting.

On returning to the room occupied by Mr. Spencer, they searched every nook and corner.

Suddenly Carrie and Mr. James, who had been standing by the fireplace, gave a loud cry, for on close examination they had found spots of blood on the bricks which formed the hearth.

They began to pull up the bricks, which proved loose, when Carrie, feeling faint, gave way to the sheriff and his men, who soon had them all pulled up, when a cavity was disclosed containing the body of a gentleman whom Mr. James and the sheriff remembered to have stopped at S—— three days before.

The evidence was conclusive.

The landlord and his confederates were well guarded through the night, and the next day they were lodged in jail, where in due time they were sentenced and suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

The Hour of Doom.

OR MR. GOSSAMER'S DREAMS.

"It's an omen," said Mr. Gossamer; "a regular presentiment, and I feel it my duty to accept it as such!"

"My love, how can you talk so?" said Mrs. Gossamer, who was a little snowdrop of a woman, some twenty years younger than "George Gordon Gossamer, Esquire," as the direction read on the backs of his letters.

"Fiddlesticks!" said Dr. Mopsley, who was the family physician of the household of Gossamer.

"I tell you I've dreamed it three times!" said Mr. Gossamer, laying his head resignedly back among the pillows of his easy chair. "Three—times! And the third time I waked up all in a cold bath of perspiration!"

"Best thing that could happen to you," said Dr. Mopsley.

"In a sanitary point of view, perhaps," unwillingly admitted Mr. Gossamer. "But I look at these matters from a psychological standpoint! I am a philosopher!

"No, you're not," said Dr. Mopsley. "If you were, you'd not get such absurd cobwebs into your brain."

"There is a point," said Mr. Gossamer, solemnly, "at which philosophy terminates and intuition begins! Mopsley, your arguments are vain. This day week—on the tenth of June 18—, I shall be no longer in the land of the living!"

"O, Gordon, don't," whimpered little Mrs. Gossamer, retreating behind a lilac-bordered pocket-handkerchief with a very big G embroidered upon it.

"I can't help it," inexorably answered Mr. Gossamer. "Truth is truth!"

"And did your dream divulge to you at what precise hour you were to shuffle off this mortal coil?" jeeringly demanded Dr. Mopsley, who was mixing some powders at an opposite table.

"In my dream," gravely answered Mr. Gossamer, "the clock was visible upon yonder wall. Its hands pointed to the hour of eight p. m! So let it be! One can calculate more easily!"

"Oh, Gordon?" sobbed the wife.

"Stuff and nonsense!" grunted the doctor, re-corking one of his wide-mouthed bottles with an energy that gave it the sound of a small piece of artillery.

"We shall see," said Mr. Gossamer, loftily.

"I believe," muttered the doctor, "the man would rather absolutely die outright than be proved in the wrong! Here, Mrs. Gossamer."

"Yes, Doctor!" The little pink-flushed face, with two small river-channels of tears on either side, emerged from behind the eclipse of cambric pocket-handkerchief.

"You will be good enough to see that your husband takes these powders at intervals of two hours all day, and—"

"Powders are of no avail," ominously interrupted the patient.

"But my professional reputation is of some value, I suppose," said the doctor sharply.

"O, I don't mind taking any amount of medicine to oblige you," said Mr Gossamer, resignedly. "Nothing signifies much to a man in my condition."

The doctor went out rather indignantly, closing the door behind him with unnecessary emphasis. And, five minutes afterward, Ann, the domestic, tapped at the door of the sick room.

"If you please, ma'am, would you come and give me the raisins for the pudding?"

"How can I think of pudding?" said Mrs. Gossamer, hysterically; but her husband raised his hand serenely.

"Go, my love," said he. "Let none of the daily duties of life be neglected on my account. Go, Matilda. I desire it!"

And Mrs. Gossamer hurrying across the hall found herself face to face with Dr. Mopsley.

"Oh, doctor, I thought you were gone!"

"Not yet," said the doctor laughingly. "Puddings, eh? I know a capital receipt for a pudding. Just step into the library a moment and you shall hear it. Gossamer is a fool!"

"Oh, Doctor!"

"He is," asserted the old man, knitting his shaggy brows. "And he'll die, just out of sheer obstin

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 9, 1876.

GRANT.

The future student of history will read with feelings of disgust and amazement, the record of events in the United States occurring between the 4th of March, 1869 and the 4th of March, 1877—disgust for the myriad instances of disregard of law, contempt of public opinion, oppression and lawlessness which characterized that period of time, and amazement that at the latter date, there was anything left of the Republic save the name.

There is probably no case in history where a man more utterly unsuited, both by education and ability, has been raised to supreme power, than General U. S. Grant. Profoundly ignorant of politics, of law and of the Constitution he was, chosen to rule a mighty people at a time when the condition of the country absolutely demanded for Chief Magistrate, a statesman, a jurist and a leader. Grant was neither of those, not even a politician. But lacking these qualifications he was unfitted for his high position by his personal traits of character. He brought the office into contempt by accepting valuable presents from wealthy men, who were rewarded by appointments to remunerative offices under the Government. His appointments to Cabinet offices and other high positions were singularly unfortunate, and when, occasionally, a thoroughly good man was commissioned he was forced from his position by the efforts of the unscrupulous men who had the private ear of the President. Almost his first official act was the appointment of Mr. Stewart, as Secretary of the Treasury, which was contrary to law, and then he appealed to Congress to repeal that law. Secretaries Cox and Bristow were driven from office because they refused to use their influence to partisan ends and declined to cover up fraud and thievery. Williams was forced to resign the Attorney Generalship by the public indignation at his worthlessness. Boutwell and Richardson were driven from the Treasury by the same means—as was also Delano of the Interior Department. Belknap was impeached and resigned.

Grant's disregard of public opinion was made apparent in his defense of friends who were accused of corruption, and crime; he regretted the resignation of Delano and Belknap, invited Harrington to the White House, when that sweet specimen of a Washington attorney was under criminal prosecution for conspiracy to ruin a prominent citizen, and refused to believe in the guilt of Boss Shepherd and Babcock.

His lobbying in favor of the San Domingo scheme is well known and the failure to pass the bill aroused his wrath and he used his power only too successfully, to degrade Sumner, Shurtz and others who opposed his wishes.

Space does not admit of the mention of a tithe of the unlawful and arbitrary acts committed by Grant, nor is it necessary to more than allude to the bayonet rule which he established and maintained in the Southern States. To these reckless, unlawful and high handed measures, and to them alone, is attributable the present terrible state of affairs, which has just culminated in the placing of a fraud in the White House. Had Grant acted with ordinary fairness, and taken his sword from the throat of the prostrate South there would have been no rotten Returning Boards there, supplemented by an equally rotten one in Washington. Grant is directly responsible for the business prostration caused by the disputed Presidency, for the heavy expenses which have accrued, and for the contempt into which the country has been brought into the eyes of foreign nations.

If Grant were to live a hundred years he could not undo the evil work of his eight years as President. The whole moral sentiment of the country has been debauched, the laws and Constitution have alike been disregarded, personal rule has taken the place of that prescribed by the statutes and even the Supreme Court has been besmirched.

If there has been any one good thing done by Grant during his Presidency, entitled to general public praise, we should be glad to know it, but we cannot recall any such case. He has refused at the moment of leaving office to use bayonets to prop the falling fortunes of Packard in Louisiana, but this is doubtless attributable to the fact that brother-in-law Casey can no longer be aided in his schemes for the U. S. Senatorship.

We never had the slightest faith in Gen. Grant and we see no reason at the end of his eight years as Chief Magistrate to think that we have been in error. He is a selfish, arrogant, and avaricious man, reckless of any thing except the fortunes of himself and family and ever ready to aid in any scheme to promote them. He accepted office with no political principles at all, but at once lent himself to further the schemes of the most bitter partisans of the party which had raised him to power.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on his retiring from office—for we consider him in every conceivable sense the very worst Chief Magistrate the country has ever had or is likely to have, and we can think of no good thing connected with his career in the White House—except his leaving it. It is devoutly to be hoped that he may be suffered to sink into the insignificance for which he is fitted, that the memory of all the ills he has worked his fellow men may fade away as speedily as possible—and with it all remembrance of his unworthy administration.

By what chance comes it that the eight Republicans on the Commission are always "partisan" because they vote together, and the seven Democrats are not while *they* vote solid? That is one of the funniest of the funny things this whole uproar produces.—*Pittston Gazette.*

One of your thick-and-thin organs like the *Gazette* can get fun out of most anything, from ordinary corruption in office to stealing a Presidency. The seven on the Commission did not vote for Tilden, but to admit evidence to see who was elected—the eight knowing the rottenness of their cause voted to keep out all proof, but voted for Hayes every time. That is the reason the eight are "partisans" and the seven not. "None are so blind as those who will not see."

We have heretofore been bitterly opposed to the transfer of John A. Logan to the Supreme bench, principally because he was a blatant demagogue utterly unfit for the position either by ability or education, and because he was so violent a partisan that to save himself he couldn't decide a political question fairly, but we have changed our mind. Logan should have the seat vacated by Judge Davis, and be sandwiched between Miller, Strong and Bradley to give alittle respectability to the Court.

THE NEW CABINET.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate by Mr. Hayes on the 6th inst.:

William M. Evarts, of New York, Secretary of State.

John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

George W. M'Crary, of Iowa, Secretary of War.

Richard M. Thompson, of Indiana, Secretary of Navy.

Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

David M. Key, of Tennessee, Postmaster General.

Carl Schurz, of Missouri, Secretary of Interior.

Such a cabinet is an undoubted surprise and disappointment to the Radicals. It really looks as if Mr. Hayes, though made President by fraud, intends to give us an honest administration if it is in his power.

William M. Evarts stands at the head of the legal profession. He was Johnson's Attorney General, and defended him in the impeachment trial.

Sherman will be the real political power of the administration, and as a money man is an ultra protectionist.

Carl Schurz's appointment is a bitter blow to extreme radicals. He was a Greeley Republican in 1872, and is a sturdy advocate of reform.

George W. M'Crary, successor of J. D. Cameron, has been in Congress from Iowa for several years. His selection and that of Evarts may be regarded as the best on the list.

Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, was appointed out of political gratitude. He is an old politician and platform maker of Indiana. He claims much credit for effecting Hayes' nomination. He is best known to political history in connection with a scandalous claim against the government in which he was agent and attorney of the Monnonce Indians.

David M. Key, Postmaster General, is an ex-Confederate colonel from Tennessee who succeeded Andrew Johnson the Senate by appointment of the Governor. He is a thorough Democrat and was chosen to carry out the new Southern policy, and possibly with the expectation of making a political division.

General Charles Devens, a Democratic officer of Massachusetts, is selected for Attorney General. He was in the Union army, and in 1864 was Democratic candidate for Governor of his State.

Whether a cabinet composed of so many incongruous elements can hold together for any length of time is a question for the future.

Building and Loan Associations.

As there are a number of building and loan associations in this county, the provisions of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Potts of Schuylkill, relative to the same may be of interest. Among other things it is designed to prevent building and loan associations from imposing exorbitant fines. It provides that the authority given, clauses 1 and 6 of section 37 of the building association act of April 29, 1874, shall not be construed to justify any excessive rates of premium or assessment of fines; that in the sale of loans to borrowers, the premium bid shall not exceed one-third of the par or stock value of the shares upon which said loans are granted; the assessments for non payment of stock dues shall not exceed one per cent per month; a further sum of two per cent. per month may be assessed for non payment of interest dues. The assessment of fines shall cease after the date of any foreclosure of the mortgage or sale of other collateral securities, and the amount of loans, the interest, dues in default and the fines of non-payment, together with the costs, shall be charged against the proceeds of such sale, and the stock dues paid in shall pass to the credit of the defaulting loan holder, etc. Other sections of the bill punish officers for false entries or embezzlement, and authorize the closing up of any saving fund, building or loan association on application of any thirty stockholders representing one-third of the active shares of any association.—*Ex.*

The Spanish officials and newspapers in New York are highly indignant because the Cuban flag was permitted to float from the City Hall, when the remains of General Aguilera, Vice President of the Cuban Republic were lying in state in the Governor's room. We are not aware that anybody cares about Spain's indignation. The cruelty and brutality displayed by that wretched power in its treatment of Cuban affairs has excited the wrath and contempt of uncivilized nations. Now that Cuba is rapidly passing from the control of Spain, we can see no good reason why the people of the United States should not sympathize with the struggling Republic, whose fortunes have not been aided by this country under Don Hamilton Fish's administration of the Department of State.

Double leaded editorials, replete with violent denunciations of the decisions of the Electoral Commission of Hayes and of the Republican party, are prevalent. But we find in them no allusions to the repeated attempts by Tilden's agents to bribe Republican electors, to buy up Returning Boards, or to the cipher despatches passing between Tilden's residence in New York and his purchasing agents in Oregon.—*Record of the Times.*

Certainly not, for the good and sufficient reason that no such attempts at bribery were made, nor were such despatches sent to Tilden, as has been satisfactorily proved. We know, however that Wells offered to sell the Louisiana vote to the Democrats, and it is pretty well determined that he didn't turn it over to the Republicans for nothing. $300,000 is about the price of his patriotism.

The New York *Sun* of Saturday, has its columns in mourning, and at the head of its editorial columns, in double-leaded display type, are the following sentences:

These are days of humiliation, shame and mourning for every patriotic American. A man whom the people rejected at the polls has been declared President of the United States, through processes of fraud. A cheat is to sit in the seat of George Washington.

Let every upright citizen gird himself up for the work of redressing this monstrous iniquity. No rest for them and no mercy, till their political punishment and destruction are complete!

The Boston *Herald* has come to the following conclusion: "The whole country, without regard to party, is convinced of the worthlessness of a large number of Republican leaders, and now the organs of that party are trying to prove how base the rest of them are."

After careful investigation and mature deliberation we are convinced that John W. Forney is the champion hypocrite of this great and glorious nation. In his paper, the *Press*, he prates of honesty, fairness and justice who hasn't drawn an honest political breath for twenty years.

It is a matter of sincere regret that the country is to lose the services of Mr. George A. Jenks in Congress, and it is a matter of even more regret that he is to be replaced by such a fellow as Harry White. Mr. Jenks is a lawyer of ability, a statesman, and a most valuable member of Congress—Harry White is principally gas of an inferior quality.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, March, 7th 1877.

The House is working hard and getting through a large amount of business every day. Last week all the bills on the appropriation and revenue calender but one were passed on second reading. This week the long array of bills on the third reading calendar is being vigorously attacked and if the House holds its present humor they will be rapidly disposed of.

At last the day of final adjournment has been fixed. The House passed a resolution yesterday to adjourn upon Friday the 23d day of March and the Senate at once concurred in the resolution. This result, however, was not arrived at without a lively fight in the House between the friends and opponents of an early adjournment. Mr. Jackson of Mercer, who was opposed to the resolution was quite pointed and combative in his remarks. He charged that the lobby was not altogether squelched by the new constitution legislation; it sought to kill certain bills by cutting off all legislation, and at this time presented a united front in favor of an early adjournment. Mr. Jackson is one of the leaders on the republican side and his remarks created quite a flutter in certain quarters. The following who weere in a hurry to get away, however, had the power of seeming to think that the quicker a republican legislature adjourned, the better.

Thursday last was the last day upon which according to a resolution adopted a few weeks ago, new bills could be presented in the House. Twenty-two members took advantage of this last chance and introduced bills. Unless called up out of their regular order it is impossible for any of these belated measures to be acted upon during the present session.

The bill reducing the tax on the dividends of corporations and placing a tax upon their gross receipts was defeated in the House yesterday for want of the constitutional majority of all the members elected. Though there were only 50 votes against it, it failed to receive the 101 votes required to pass it. The Phila and Reading railroad Co, is the corporation that would be most seriously effected had the bill passed. Having a capital stock of $100,000,000 it yet escapes all tax upon dividends by the simple plan of not declaring any dividends. Though not openly asserted in the House it has been hinted by the opponents of this bill that it was instigated and gotten up by the Penna. Railroad company to assist in breaking down its once great and powerful but now seriously crippled rival, the Phila. & Reading road. Whether this be ture or not the Penna. railroad men were working for the bill and express their intention of making an effort to have the vote upon it reconsidered before a full House, passing it. The argument used against the bill was that it reduced the taxation on rich corporation and increased the burden of poor and struggling ones.

The recent scandal at the Morganza reform school—the death of a young girl in the institution from drugs taken to conceal a crime—has rendered somewhat doubtful the chances of this concern getting the appropriation it is now asking from the legislature. This is not the first time queer things have occured there and the institution has a bad name. It only asks for $82,000.

Among the bills introduced in the House last week was one to repeal the charter of the Phila. and Reading Coal and Iron company and provide for the winding up of its business. So much for selfish combinations to force the price of coal up to an exorbitant and unnatural figure.

Mr. Hughes Young, member of the House from Tioga county is the brother of Gov. Young of Ohio who steps into President Hayes old shoes as governor of that state. Gov. Young is said to be a trusted friend and advisor of the President and brother Hugh has consequently become quite popular in certain circles. They call him "the gentleman from Ohio" now.

The Phila. *Times* and several other journals on the "Reform" tack seem to be laboring very hard to produce the impression that the present legislature is an exceptionally disorderly and noisy one. This is not the case; in fact it is a great improvement upon some that we recollect, but it *is* true that nearly all the noise that it made comes from the Philadelphia delegation.

B.

There are a few honest Republicans who are deaf to the crack of the party whip, and who dare to speak the truth even when it condemns their own party. Mr. Purman, a member of Congress from Florida, in a manly and eloquent speech on the floor of the House, a few days since, stated in distinct and unmistakable language that Florida had voted for Mr. Tilden and that the electoral votes of the State should be given to him. Prof. Seelye and Mr. Pierce, both of Massachusetts firmly refused to concede Louisiana to Hayes and voted with the Democrats against that enormity. It will now be in order for the organs to abuse and villify these three gentlemen, as has been done in every case when a Republican Member or Senator has allowed his patriotism to rise above his party, and we may expect to hear those amiable and honest gentlemen called "traitors" and "weak-kneed" politicians by all the postmasters and other office holders who can control space in a newspaper. But their abuse will not convince the people that Messrs. Purman, Seelye and Pierce are anything but patriotic and honorable men, more anxious to do right than to gain partisan approval.

Wright the colored Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court recently signed an order for the release of a prisoner from the penitentiary of that State who was pardoned by Gov. Hampton. This virtually decided the question as to who was the Governor of South Carolina, in favor of Hampton. Justice Willard also signed the order, but the Chief Justice having been stricken with paralysis, the Chamberlain party threatened Wright with death if he did not change his decision, and he finally did so. Suppose the Democrats had done this, when would the howl of anguish from Republican organs here in the North, ever have ceased?

Grant is going abroad "to obtain rest after his sixteen years of constant public service." Yes, he needs it, after those fatiguing months at Long Branch and weary days spent at horse races and sleepless nights consumed in drinking whisky! He has done so much for the country too—look at it—whisky thieves and repeaters pardoned, Babcock and Belknap looked after, fifteen or twenty cabinets constructed after public opinion had driven out the members from time to time. Poor fellow, worn out in the public service—he deserves rest and we hope he will get it the rest of his natural life.

The *Record of the Times* has some caustic comments on the *Legislative Record*, which we heartily endorse. The paper on which it is printed is poor, so are the types used and the ink is wretched stuff. It is not mailed until a week or two old and then sent in bunches, smeared with paste, and difficult to open without tearing a page or two. It *should be* a valuable record of events in the Legislature—it is a nuisance.

Hayes' Inaugural Address.

On the morning of March 5th, the streets of Washington were alive at an early hour with throngs of people waiting to see the inaugural proceedings.

The Senate assembled at noon and Mr. Hayes and ex President Grant were shown to seats. Mr. Wheeler was then sworn in as Vice President and after the organization of the Senate, then assembled in its chamber, he proceeded to the platform on the central portico of the capitol. Here Mr. Hayes, ex-President Grant and Chief Justice Waite and others took seats. After Mr. Wheeler, the governors and ex-governors and diplomatic corps had been seated, Hayes delivered his inagural address as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors and now an honored custom, which marks the commencement of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties.

I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and suggest certain important ends to be attained, in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country. At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election it seemed fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments on several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country.

Following the example and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the conduct of my standard in the path before me, charged, as I now am, with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the practical administration of the Government, so far as depends, under the Constitution and laws, on the Chief Executive of the nation. The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance.

The Southern States

Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is an imperative necessity, required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government. With respect to the two distinct races, whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally; it must be *a government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and laws*—the laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves, accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Constitution as it is.

A Sure Foundation.

Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local government can be built up and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may be permitted to fade into insignificance.

The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government; of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belongs to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and in respect to which we ought not to be, in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow-citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear.

The Freedmen.

The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment, to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the General Government, the author of the act of emancipation.

That it was a wise, just and Providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout all the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed is also generally admitted.

The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard. And while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local self-government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. To the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the candid cooperation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished.

Restoring the South.

In the important work of restoring the South it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the limits prescribed by the Constitution and wise public economy.

Popular Education.

But as the basis of all prosperity, for that as well as for every part of the country, lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the State governments, and, if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from National authority. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people both, and equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line and the distinction between North and South to the end that we may have not merely a united North or a united South but a united country.

Civil Service Reform.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage, which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our Government, but *a change in the system of appointment itself*; a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete, a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service.

They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made, nor expected, merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments.

The fact that both the great political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave a prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of their sincerity; and should be regarded as the expression of the intelligence and will of the whole country upon the subject, and both political parties are solemnly pledged to give it their unreserved support.

The non-partisan attitude of the President.

The President of the United States of necessity owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with ardor and regard as of essential importance the principles of their party organization. But he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best.

A Recommendation.

In furtherance of the reform we seek, and in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution, prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a re-election.

The Hard Times.

With respect to the financial condition of the country, I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country, which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times. Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance—that, in my judgment, the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the greatest obstacles to a return to prosperous times. *The only safe currency is one which rests upon a coin basis* and is at all times and promptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payments, and I am satisfied not only that it is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it.

Our Foreign Relations.

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by the international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers points to a new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace and will, as I believe become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If unhappy questions of difference should at any time during the period of my Administration arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all the nations of the world.

The Contest for the Presidency.

Fellow-citizens: We have reached the close of a political contest marked by the excitement which usually attends the contests between great political parties whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respect extraordinary save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the counting of the electoral votes should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose—its members, all of them, men of long-established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberations enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel—was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the country.

For the present, opinions will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ as to the facts and the law, no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment: that conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted, and that when so adjusted, the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow.

It has been reserved for a Government of the people, where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law. Looking for the guidance of that Divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped, I call upon God, Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow citizens here and everywhere, to work with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings, not only of natural prosperity, but of justice peace and union. A union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people, "and that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations."

Judge Davis is the first Justice of the Supreme Court that ever resigned his place on that bench to accept a chair in the Senate.—*Ex.*

Odd. We presume it is because he is the only Justice of the Supreme Court who ever had the opportunity.

From the Troy "Times," March 18, 1874.

Peruvian Syrup is a standard remedy for building up and renewing broken-down or nervous constitutions. For dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint, kidney and bladder diseases, or part of the many irregularities of the various organs of the human frame, it is a sovereign remedy. It is a tonic without alcohol. This medicine is too well known already to require any commendation from us. It is only necessary for us to say to those who have never given it a trial that it will accomplish all that is claimed for it. Now is the time to tone up the system before the hot months of summer fairly set in. Sold by all druggists.

What a blessing to the poor would be such a wholesome purifier and preventive of contagion as Glenn's Sulphur soap could it be distributed among them. Why don't some philanthropist act on this hint. Depot, Crittenton's, No, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Mill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. March.

Items.

Judge Moses, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, is dead.

The will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt is to be contested by Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. La Bau, his children. Judge Black, Wm. M Evarts, Scott Lord and other prominent lawyers have been retained.

It is estimated that there has been as much good timber destroyed by fire in Eastern counties during the past thirty years as there is now left altogether.

From July 1 to Dec 31 1875, eighty-nine millions of postal cards were sold in the post offices of the United States, or fifteen millions more than for the same period of 1875. Postal cards were introduced in this country only four years ago.

People may say what they will about Grant's administration as it draws near its close, but Grant was at least elected, and that no man can honestly say of his successor.

A policeman recently arrested Carlisle's Chief Burgess Wert for fast driving, took him before Chief Burgess Wert, who heard the testimony. Chief Burgess Wert fined Chief Burgess Wert and Chief Burgess Wert paid his fine.

From Alphonso Taft's annual report is gleaned the interesting information that the country has recently paid $750 for a portrait of Landaulet Williams, which is intended to adorn the Department of Justice. A rare legacy for the generations yet to come.

Under a floor at the mint at Paris the strange discovery has been made of 100,000 in twenty centime pieces bearing the dates of 1866 and 1867. No one seems to know under what circumstances the sum was hidden.

Birds are reported dying by the thousand in New England, where the the great depth and long continuance of the snow prevent their getting at the seeds and grubs on which they usually live. Many people, both city and country, have large flocks which they feed daily, but the great mass are starving to death.

Bread hereafter is to be sold in Reading by the pound instead of by the loaf. Those failing to comply with the ordinance will be fined $10. and those found using improper or unwholesome material in preparing bread will be fined $25.

Under the laws of Vermont there is no way by which a man unable to pay a fine for drunkenness can escape imprisonment for life, except by the pardon of the Executive. Governor Fairbanks has just pardoned one such victim, named Hobbs, who has been in jail for a long time at St. Johnsbury.

A goat trotted up the aisle of a church at Birmingham, Conn, the other Sunday during the opening service, and placing his forefeet upon the chancel railings, commenced to eat the "greens" with which it was trimmed. The incident did not fail to make a sensation, and even provoked a smile from the rector. After some little trouble, the goat was put out of doors.

Dr Elliott Cone says that many thousands of birds are annually killed by flying against telegraph wires on the Western plains. In a day's journey he saw over a hundred bodies, mostly of larks, lying under the wires. In one spot the number indicated that a flock had flown across the wire, some of them striking it with fatal force.

The veteran Republican editor, Samuel Bowles, became so disgusted with the sickening revelations of the testimony taken before the house committee, that he wrote to his paper, the Springfield *Republican*, that all Republicans of any character or standing, in Washington, had ceased to defend the Louisiana returning board. And yet there is not a canting hypocrite who belongs to that party who is not glad to accept the fruit of the returning board's villainy.

The suit against General Belknap, in Washington, has been dismissed by order of the Attorney General, in accordance with the directions of the President. The reasons for the dismissal are the improbability of a conviction on the evidence and the long suffering of the accused and the great expense to which he has already been subjected. As it is not likely he would have been convicted by a Washington jury, the people have not really lost much. Exit Belknap.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The March number of the *Eclectic* is on our table, and has for its frontispiece a fine steel-engraved portrait of William Dean Howells, the popular essayist, novelist, and editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Every important department of literature is represented by one or more articles in the table of contents, which begins with a rambling and gossipy, but really instructive paper, on "Eyes and Eyeglasses," by R. H. Horne. This is followed by "The Ascent of Man," a spirited protest against certain tendencies of Darwinism, by Prof. Goldwin Smith; and this, in turn, by "Anecdotes of an Epicure" (meaning Brillat-Savarin); "Charles Kingsley," an admirable critical study, by G. A. Simcox; "Condition of the Larger Planets," by Richard A. Proctor, B. A. F. R. S.; "Out of the Mouth of Babes;" the opening chapters of a new novel by Mrs. Oliphant, entitled "Young Musgrave;" "A Dog and his Doings," by Major W. F. Butler; "Morbegno;" "Automatism and Evolution," by Charles Elam, M. D.; "Culture and Modern Poetry;" "Lost Stars;" "German Student's Chat;" a brief editorial sketch of Mr. W. D. Howells; and a well filled editorial department of Literature, Science, and Art. The number is an excellent one, and is a good specimen of a sterling magazine.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; Single number, 45 cents. Specimen copy, 45 cents; trial subscription, three months, $1.

The friends of Mr. Hayes say Mr. Wheeler is to be no cypher in the government. He will be invited to participate in the administration as freely as if he was a member of the cabinet. It is hoped that after the senate adjourns he will head a commission to be appointed by Mr. Hayes to visit the south, to carefully study the situation in Louisiana and South Carolina and ascertain upon what honorable terms all the troubles there can be acceptably placated by state action, with such support and co-operation as Mr. Hayes can rightfully extend.

AGENTS, for best chance in the world coin money; address U. S. Safety Peeler Co Newark, N. J. Mar 31-6w

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. March 31-4t.

Marriages.

HAZELTINE—McHENRY.—At Willow Vale, Columbia county, February 22, 1877, by Rev. John Lowe, Mr. Charles D. Hazeltine to Miss Adda M. McHenry, both of Willow Vale, Franklin township.

KRESSLER—WINTERSTEEN.—On the 22d ult., by Rev. Dr. John McCron, Calvin R. Kressler to Miss Mary A. Winterstein, both of Bloomsburg.

Deaths.

SANDS.—Near Rhoadsville, on February 21, Mrs. John Sands, aged 80 years.

EVERETT.—In Orangeville on March 5th Mr Asa Everett, aged 64 years, 6 months and 6 days.

CRONE.—In Bloomsburg, February 27th, Mrs. Mary Crone, aged 84 years.

SANDS.—In Green twp. Columbia county, Mrs. Angelina Sands, aged 33 years, 1 month and 14 days.

CORNELISON.—In Pine township, March 2 Mrs. Catherine Cornelison, wife of John Cornelison, aged 69 years, 4 months and 5 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1 75
Rye "	75
Corn, new, "	50
Oats, "	35
Flour per barrel	6 50
Cloverseed	5 50
Flaxseed	1 65
Butter	25
Eggs	18
Tallow	7
Potatoes	90
Dried Apples	6
Hams	16
Sides & Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	12
Hay per ton	12 00
Beeswax	25
Timothy Seed	4 50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3 40 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3 10 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2 80 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$3 40 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

A note for twenty-four dollars and odd cents, in favor of Ezekiel Cole, signed by J. Ale dated about April 6th, 1874 has been lost by the owner. Notice is hereby given that the same will not be paid, as a new note has been given in its stead.

EZEKIEL COLE

March 9, 1877-3w*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF DANIEL HENNINGER, DECD.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Daniel Henninger, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Henninger and Gideon Nuss, of same township. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executors without delay.

JOHN HENNINGER,
GIDEON NUSS,
Executors.

March 9-6w*

Orangeville Academy.

Unrivalled in combining the following important particulars: INSTRUCTION OF A HIGH ORDER; HEALTH; CHEAPNESS; COMFORT; ACCESSIBILITY; WHOLESOME RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE. This Institution will open

MONDAY, APRIL 16th, 1877,

under the care of

REV. C. K. CANFIELD,

of Wyoming county. The Principal is a graduate of Lafayette College, and of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and is an experienced teacher.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED FOR PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PREPARATION OF TEACHERS.

Term will continue eleven weeks, closing June 29.

TUITION FROM $3.50 TO $8.00.

Board can be had at $2.50 and $3.00.
Board and room, $3.00 to $3.50.
Orangeville board is rarely excelled.
Students wishing to board themselves can obtain desirable rooms.
Stages run daily to and from Bloomsburg.

March 9-4w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, administrator of Daniel Mumley, will expose to sale on the premises, at two o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, MARCH 24th, 1877,

all that certain real estate situate in the township of Scott, Columbia county, Pa., being a

HOUSE AND LOT

in the village of Lightstreet, in said township, bounded by the main road, two alleys, and a lot of Samuel Betz, with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation absolute of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

JACOB TERWILLIGER,
Administrator.

March 9-4s

SMOKE, Soot and Coal Gas, from defective drafts, prevented. So simple every stove and fire can be cooking or heating. Send stamp for circular to HENRY COLFORD, 720 Sansom St., Philadelphia. Dec29,'76-1y.

SCIRE FACIAS TO CHARGE REAL ESTATE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said County, greeting:

Whereas, Louisa intermarried with A. B. Dildine, Angeline intermarried with I. R. Dildine, Aaron Knorr, Elisha Knorr,

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M.
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.08 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Mail and Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

TO DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.

Parties living outside of this State who have not paid their subscription up to Oct. 1st, 1876, will have their papers stopped and the bills sent for collection if not paid by April 1st. We cannot afford to pay postage on papers for which we do not receive the price of subscription. Subscribers living outside of this county, but within the State, will receive a similar notice soon, unless many of them respond.

The State Legislature will adjourn on the 23d inst.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Hester, McHugh and Tully will be argued on the 30th of March.

John Smith will sell his personal property at his residence in Bloomsburg on Saturday, March 17th. See posters.

The Commissioners will meet on Thursday, March 15th inst., to receive plans for a new County Jail to be erected on the old jail lot.

The Orangeville Academy will open on the 16th day of April, under the charge of Rev. C. K. Canfield. The advertisement appears in another column.

Alexis R. Paxton, of this town, has secured an appointment as second lieutenant in the regular army. We have not yet heard of his acceptance.

Captain Alder-on, Messrs. Rowbottom, Ely and Horn have been detailed as guard at the county jail during the imprisonment of the men convicted of the murder of Rea.

Daniel Kelly, the "Bum," is lying in jail under arrest for the murder of Alexander Rea. He will probably be tried at May court, and convicted on his own confession.

That valuable old time piece, the Town Clock is fully half an hour slow and, as a matter of course, nobody knows what time of day it is. It is a much abused old horologe and deserves better treatment.

AMUSEMENTS.—Theatre goers and all such as keep late hours are very liable to contract a severe cough or cold. A safe and reliable cure is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The price is only 25 cents.

R. M. Tubbs of the Mountain *Echo* was in town last week. He was elected Chief Burgess of Shickshinny at the recent election, the second editor of that paper that has held the position, and both of these from Bloomsburg.

The Sullivan county *Democrat* contradicts the report that every man in that county is a candidate for Sheriff. As far as heard from there are only thirty five anxious ones—and the county as every one knows has double that number of taxable citizens.

"Corrupt as lightning." That's what's the matter with the editors of two Columbia county papers. So says the gentleman who came to town to show us how to run our municipal affairs, but has not succeeded in getting hold of the reins yet.

The Rev. L. Zahner entered upon his duties as Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Sunday last. During Lent there will be daily services at the church at four o'clock in the afternoon, except Wednesday and Fridays, when it will be at ten in the morning and Wednesday evening at half past seven.

Now we know that the Spring-time has come for the first shad of the season have made their appearance, and the pungent horse radish is to be found upon the table. Blue birds and robins have been heard, mud covers the roads, everybody has a cold in the head,—what more would you?' Lo, the Spring is here.

A singular case was tried at Danville last week. An old lady eighty years of age brought suit to recover wages for services, the account having run for about sixty years. On the trial the defendant produced a book in which the account had been kept for fifty six years Plaintiff obtained a verdict for fifteen hundred dollars.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., March 1, 1877.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Keller & Hartley is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Collections will be made and accounts settled by Jac. Keller who will continue the Notion business at the old stand, Correll's building, Main street.

The latest reports in regard to the Sweeny ear cutting case show that the ear was bit off instead of being bit off, and that the boss chewer of Terry's Gang was the one who did the job, he is still at large, but when caught should be muzzled.—*Plymouth Index.*

Thanks, the explanation makes things as clear as mud. We had thought that the ear was bit off but it seems that it was only bit off. It's a bit clearer now.

The Towanda *Journal* states that the New York legislature has passed an act requiring the words "given for a patent right" to be written or printed on the face of promissory notes given in payment of such rights, and suggests that "our own legislature would do well to adopt" this law. If the editor of the *Journal* will look in Purdon's Digest; p. 1173, par. 4, he will find that very law bearing date April 12, 1872. New York copied it from Pennsylvania.

And now, after all, Doc Bradley is not to be come a Wilkes-Barrean. A meeting of the Record people took place on Saturday night last and the proposition concerning the purchase of the paper was thoroughly discussed, but resulted finally in complete disappointment to the doctor's hopes. So the Record will continue on its humble way, under its present management, until the whistle of a livelier journalistic engine sounds down the track, then —look out.—*Leader.*

DON'T MARRY ON SUNDAY.—An astounding discovery has recently been made, to the effect that all the marriage ceremonies performed in Pennsylvania on Sunday have been illegal and consequently are not binding, so says an act passed in 1777, lately discovered among the archives at Harrisburg. The best thing for people to do who have violated this old law, is to join the Seven-Day Baptists.—*Pittston Leader.*

The Senior editor of the COLUMBIAN rather regrets this announcement, because he was married on a Sunday, and since the passage of the Act of 1777. But his wife has a certificate on the Returning Board and it was decided by the Supreme Court in the case of Hayes vs. Tilden that the certificate cannot be impeached, even if illegal, unless the certificate is a Dance-at. We are in a quandary.

Two boys named Padden and Burges were arrested at Centralia on Saturday last on the charge of having broken into a car of the Lehigh Valley R. R Co., and stolen some peanuts. They were committed to the county jail, but on Saturday evening were admitted to bail.

We have received the first number of the Philadelphia *Weekly Times*, and find it even better than we had believed it would be. It is an eight page paper, admirably printed, and filled with choice reading matter for every class of readers. There are stories, poetry and agricultural items, news and political articles, written in the crisp and sparkling style which has made the daily *Times* so great a success. The price is but $2 per year.

On Friday the Republicans flung to the breeze a tattered old flag, highly emblematic both of the condition of their party and, unfortunately, of the state of the country under their manipulations. It was a ragged, torn and unseemly bit of bunting and its hideousness was made all the more apparent when, on Saturday, the Democrats displayed their fine Stars and Stripes bearing the names of Tilden and Hendricks the elected, but cheated President and Vice President of the United States. The Republican rag was taken down, the contrast being too strong for endurance.

Mr. Stephen Holbrooke general agent of the Globe Life Insurance Company, is in Bloomsburg where he will remain a few days, for the purpose of taking risks in that company. Holders of Continental policies will do well to call on him, as the Globe offers special inducement to them to reinsure. Persons not yet insured in any company should avail themselves of this opportunity. Mr. Holbrooke will be happy to give any information on the subject of life insurance, whether parties wish to insure or not. His headquarters are at the office of Brockway & Elwell, general agents for this section of the state.

The *Monroe Democrat* in speaking of Hester's connection with the murder of Mr. Rea, says:

He was the first to suggest the murder of the Superintendent, and on the day of the tragedy led the gang of murderers to the spot where the crime was committed. When it was found that Rea did not possess the money of which they intended to rob him, it was Hester who gave the order to kill him, saying, "Dead men tell no tales," and it was he who fired the fifth and fatal shot which penetrated the brain.

As Hester was not present when Rea was killed, a fact conceded by both prosecution and defense, it is difficult to see how he could have fired that "fifth and fatal shot." The whole story is a yarn. Hester didn't lead the murderers to the spot, nor go himself, nor did he fire any shot any where at anybody. Such flagrant misrepresentations are inexcusable in view of the many correct reports of the trial which have been put in print.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that the pretty little Spitz dog, that has been so great a favorite, is rather more unsafe to have about the house than nitro-glycerine. Hydrophobia, the most terrible of all diseases, has increased marvelously of late both in this country and abroad, and in a very large majority of cases it has been traced to the bite of the Spitz. So fatal has been the effect of the bite of this dog that vigorous measures have been taken in New York and this State for its extermination, and it has been proposed to introduce a bill into our Legislature looking to that end. No matter how small the wound inflicted by the teeth of the Spitz, the result is death and in its most horrible form. It is but a few days since that a baby was killed in its grandmother's arms by a jealous Spitz dog, and the only wound discoverable was a slight scratch on the face of the child. By all means let the dogs be done away with.

After considerable meditation as to how sufficient money could be raised to pay for oil some of our ardent Republicans concluded to have a torch light procession in honor of Hayes fradulent selection as President. On Tuesday a few men and a host of boys had it. The Catawissa band made the music and the procession moved about town as proudly as though no body had been cheated. On Fifth street some ruffian threw a stone in the crowd, striking a man in the head. We sincerely hope the offender may be brought to justice, as such a man ought not to be allowed to run at large in a civilized community. A few barrels were burned on Seventh street, but no speeches were made, and not much enthusiasm was displayed. The Democrats undertook to assist by hanging out their flag, but the republicans whined about it, and some weak kneed brethren took it down.

ROLL OF HONOR.
THIRD STREET GRADED SCHOOL.

The following named pupils were neither tardy nor absent during the month closing Feb. 27th, 1877.

Room No. 1.—Albert Correll, John Cox, Charley Edwards, Herbert Grotz, Charley Keller, Sanford Peifer, William Deily, George Ringler, Hannah Allegar, May Barkley, Laura Crater, Ella Fox, Mary McKelvy, Martha Wirt.

Room No. 2.—Lillie Barton, Lenora Bryfogle, Martha Drinker, Annie Fox, Maggie Jacoby, Hattie McKelvy, Sadie Smith, Hattie Sloan, Ella Sterner, Martha Sterner, Irene Philips, Ruth Tustin, Bruce Birch, Irvin Breece, Howard Beidleman, Raddie Drinker, Amandus Deily, Frank Edgar, Charles Elwell, John Garson, Charles Garson, John Grotz, Robbie Howell, Clarence Johnson, Harry Moyer, William Knorr, George Knorr, John Shoemaker, Frank Sloan, Harry Taylor, Arthur Wilson.

Room No. 3.—Andrew Evans, Willie D Holmes, Harry Houck, Frank Reiswick, Jesse Shoemaker, Arthur Smith, Harry Sterner, Geo. Yetter, Eva Betz, Lizzie Brobst, Ida Conkling, Delila Deily, Edith Ent, Clara Gross, Lettie Moyer, Laura Phillips, Jennie Roadarmel, Mattie Powell, Ada Ringler, Dora Ringler, Annie Sterner.

Room No. 4.—Perry Bailiot, Isaiah Deily, Harry Edwards, Ralph Furman, William Jefis, Frank Roadarmel, Eddie Sterner, Ada Cox, Katie Gardner, Lizzie Gross, Mattie Hartzel, Bessie Holmes, Lillie Sloan, Ada Yetter.

I. E. SCHOONOVER, Principal.

Borough and township auditors, under a supplementary act of the last Legislature, are required to meet on the second Monday of April (one week after the installation of the new officers chosen in February), for the purpose of auditing, settling and adjusting the accounts of supervisors, road commissioners, borough and township treasurers, and preparing an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures for publication. School boards however, are not required to furnish their annual statement to the auditors for examination, approval and publication until the close of the school year in June. Neglect so to do at that time, subjects the board to a penalty of $200. A supplement to the act of April 30, 1874, which required the corporate authorities of indicted districts or municipalities to publish a statement of their condition in January of each year, under a penalty of $1,000, provides that such statement shall be made at the end of their fiscal year. As the statutes now are, therefore, but one statement need be published each year by any corporation or district, and that at the most convenient season. Many auditors and officials in this county and throughout the State, despite the heavy legal penalties to which they are subject, have been very remiss in publishing reports, while not a few have neglected it altogether. With the laws regulating this matter simplified as they now are there is no excuse for such official negligence. Tax-payers should insist upon their right to know the financial condition of their borough or township, and what is being done with public money.—*Ex.*

At the borough election in New Columbus on February 20th, Mrs. Emma Bogert and Mrs. Lydia Chapin were elected school directors over several female opponents. We believe this to be the first instance of the election of a lady to the office of school director in this county. Both ladies have been teachers, and will be better judges in managing schools than many of their male predecessors.—*Leader.*

The landlords of the city of Titusville have agreed, where practicable, to write their leases from the first of May instead of the first of April, the object being to crowd "moving day" into nicer weather.—*Ex.*

It would be a blessed thing if the first of May could be substituted for the first of April, all over the State, for "moving day." The weather in this latitude is very erratic at the latter date and the changes of residence made by so many persons at that time are attended with discomfort, suffering and pecuniary loss. Clouds and storms are more than usual on the first of April.

A MISSING MAN.—Mrs. Harriet Clark, of Berwick, Columbia county, writes to the *Miner's Journal* as follows: "Mr. John Clark has been away from home since last November and I have not seen or heard anything of him since he left. He was to have been home Christmas week. I fear something has happened to him. He is a man about six feet high, with black hair and moustache and whiskers. When he left home he had on a pair of gray pants and vest, a black coat and overcoat lined with red; also a pair of thick boots. He had a horse and covered wagon. I hope they will send me word, as I fear he has been killed. Ask other papers to copy this."

ROLL OF HONOR.
FIFTH STREET GRADED SCHOOL.

The following named pupils were neither tardy nor absent during the month ending Feb. 27th, 1877:

Room No. 1.—Sophia Vannatta, Medie Leacock Lula Potter, Ellen Beaghan, Mary Hendershott, Grace Harman, Mary Tracy, Mary Rupert, Harry Chemberlin, Charlie Jones, Hervey Vanderslice, Elmer Reiswick, Clark Hagenbuch, John Beaghan, Leonard Fornwald, Harry Billmeyer, Wm. Brooks, W. D. Beckly, Alfred Koons.

Room No. 2.—Augusta Friend, Lillie Gillmore, Bertha Hagenbuch, Jennie Harman, Mertie Hower, Flora Jones, Dillie Robbins, Emma Yohe, Silas Chemberlin, Fritz Friend, Willie Fenstermacher, Harry Freas, Isaiah Miller Harry Row, Henry Shaffer.

Room No. 3.—Lena Beaghan, Ida Bernhard, Minnie Creasy, Sadie Leacock, Annie Reeser, Jennie Stiles, George Beaghan, Samuel Bidleman, Boyd Evans, Theodore Garrison, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, George Hassert, James L. Harman, Otis Herring, Philip B. Miller, John Tracy.

Room No. 4.—Laura Bernard, Della Brink, Teresa Beaghan, Lillie Hagenbuch, Cora Jacoby, Sadie McFadden, Annie Lockard, Lizzie Reeser, Sadie Ritter, Sallie Welliver, Charlie Brink, Walter Herring, Ervin Housel, Samuel Freas, James Tracy, Eddie Reiswick, James Reeser, Charlie Snyder, Louis Townsend, Geo. Williams, Willie Winterseen.

GEO. E. WILBUR, Principal.

Business Notices.

Buy your Dishes for spring of I. W. Hartman.

For a full suit of Water Proof Clothing go to Lowenberg's.

BARGAINS! Selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for spring goods at E M. Knorr's.

Clark & Wolf have now in New Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings and Dress Goods, and lots of Notions, Hamburg Edgings and Insertings in large variety at the lowest we ever sold them.

WANTED:—2000 bushels of Corn; the highest market price paid for same in cash. Taken in lots of 25 bushels or more. Call on or address

H. W. AUL,
Espy Station, Pa.

Gents' fancy Slippers at McKinney's.

Choice feathers 90 cents per pound at I. W. Hartman's.

Go to E. M Knorr's for bargains in Boots and Shoes.

Real Estate for rent by M. Wynkoop on Third Street, Bloomsburg. Mar. 2, 3w*

A brick house and lot on Centre street for sale. Inquire of I. S. Kuhn.

Wool and Cotton Carpet Chain at I. W. Hartman's.

For a nobby Hat go to

D. Lowenberg's.

Mrs. Milton Charles, Exchange Block, has just received a lot of delicious Milwaukee and Cincinnatti Beer to which she asks the attention of lovers of a good article. The best of ale and beer always on hand.

Rubber Boots at McKinney's.

Spring Goods opening at I. W. Hartman's.

What to wear and how to wear it, is the question now engrossing the public mind. Full information can be obtained by calling at the Clothing Store of D. Lowenberg.

Ladies' Rubbers at McKinney's.

New Spring Goods this week at E. M. Knorr's.

New lot of that 12½ cent Plaid at I. W. Hartman's.

Rubber suits at D. Lowenberg's.

The best place, after all, to buy Boots and Shoes is at E. M. Knorr's.

Buy your Boots and Shoes at McKinney's for he still "holds the fort," and sells Goods at "hard pan" prices.

Butter 30 cents, eggs 14 cents, at I. W. Hartman's.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

Have you tried Kirby's WildCherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21, '76.-1y Wholesale Agents.

The World's Choice.

A Centennial Decision.

Competent judges representing the civilized people of the world appointed for the knowledge of particular art or sciences, convened at Philadelphia for six months to decide upon the comparative merits of the various inventions of mankind, awarded to the manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster, after a careful test and comparison of this remarkable remedy with ordinary porous and other kinds of plasters, the highest and only medal, above all foreign and American competitors, on the ground of its great superiority over other plasters, and its wonderful pain relieving strengthening and curative properties. Remember that this decision was made by four practical and skilled physicians.

Remember that no nostrum was allowed to be exhibited at the Centennial. Remember when you are suffering from any ache or pain that Benson's Capcine Plaster is the best remedy ever devised for all external difficulties.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, N. Y.
May 19, '76 1y.

BENSON'S
CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS,
A great improvement on ordinary porous plasters.

RELIEVES PAIN AT ONCE.
THE BEST
Strengthening Plaster Known.
CURES QUICKLY
Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Lame and Weak Back,
Sciatics, Lumbago,
Spinal and Kidney complaints,
all aches and pains of a local nature.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.
SEABURY & JOHNSON,
May 19 '76-1y Pharmaceutical Chemists, N.Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public is hereby informed that they can obtain the latest styles at lowest prices in all kinds of Spring Clothing, School Suits for Boys, Pretty Suits for Children, Nobby Suits for Youths, all of the latest styles and at the lowest prices at D. Lowenberg's.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of weak stomachs, general debility, indigestion, diseases of the stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron we possess—citrate of magnetic oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—yellow Peruvian bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you wan' a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of dyspepsia and debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles, or six bottles for $5. Try this valuable medicine and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, pin and stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular with a treatise on all kinds of worms, advice free. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, which will do the worm Price $1. If never fails to remove all kinds, frok, children or grown persons. Directions with it.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING,
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.
DAVID LOWENBERG
Invites attention to his large and elegant stock
Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,
at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,
COATS AND PANTS,
OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,
He has also replenished his already large stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Cloths and Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.
HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.
1-76-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Ex. and Alias Levari Facias to the Sheriff of Columbia county directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock on

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1877,

The following real estate, situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penna., bounded and described as follows: On the north by the D. L. & W. Rail Road, east by lot of Peter Billmeyer, south by Seventh street, and west by Bloomsburg Gas Co., containing three-fourths of an acre, more or less, whereon are erected a large two story brick foundry and machine shop, a frame ware house, frame blacksmith shop, frame car shop, together with engine and boilers, lathes, fans, planers, drill press, belts pulleys, grind-tone, boring machines, flasks, patterns, and all fixtures and belongings thereto—the property of Turnbach & Hess.

ALSO,

All that house and lot situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penna., bounded on the west by East street of said town, southwardly by an alley, northwardly by lot of Charles Savage eastwardly by an alley; whereon are erected a brick dwelling house, and outbuildings—the property of Samuel Turnbach.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Turnbach & Hess and Samuel Turnbach.

ALSO,

The following described property, to-wit: Beginning at a stone corner of land belonging to David Creasy, thence north four and one-half degrees east one hundred and twenty-eight perches to a stone, thence by other land belonging to Adam Creasy north seventy-five and one-half degrees east eighty perches to a stone, thence by land of John Brown south fourteen and three-quarter degrees east one hundred and ninety-seven perches to a stone, thence by land of John Engle north seventy-three degrees west one hundred and forty-five perches to the place of beginning; containing ninety-nine acres, one hundred and forty-six perches and allowance.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of John R. Yohe and Amelia Yohe, his wife.

ALSO,

The following real estate, situate in township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of Benjamin Warner, on the east by land of Benjamin Eves and others, on the south by land of William Masters, on the west by land of William Cox and others; containing sixty acres, more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, a barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of William Fairman.

ALSO,

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: fronting on Fifth street of said town, and adjoining lot of Henry Wolf on the east, an alley on the south, Catharine street on the west, and said Fifth street on the north, said lot being about ninety feet on said Fifth street, and two hundred feet, more or less, in depth, whereon are erected a frame two story dwelling house, frame stable, and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Clark M. Brown.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of land situate in the town of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by Third street, on the north by lot of M. A. Brown, on the west by an alley, on the south by Isaiah John, said lot being in front fifty feet and in depth two hundred and ten feet, whereon is erected a two story house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of James D. Brown.

ALSO,

All those two certain lots of ground situate in the village of Georgetown, Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, numbered forty-three (43) and forty-four (44) in the plan of lots laid out by George P. Driesbach, bounded as follows: On the north by Second street, on the south by an alley, on the east by Elm street, on the west by School street; each of said lots containing fifty (50) feet front on Second street and extending back one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the alley.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of C. W. Boone.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Purchasers must pay ten per cent. of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs, at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
March 2, 1877. Sheriff.

ROLLINS & HOLMES,

have removed to Evans' Block, Main Street.

Extra heavy Tin Wire, also
AWNINGS AND TENTS
of every description manufactured by
ROLLINS & HOLMES.

Galvanized Iron Cornice
designed and manufactured by
Rollins & Holmes.

ARGAND HOT BASE STOVES
the best and most economical in the market.
Rollins & Holmes.

RANGES.
The BARSTOW ELEVATED Oven Range, the LION and EMPRESS Portable Ranges have no equal.
Rollins & Holmes.

STEAM.
Public and private buildings heated by steam. A variety of
Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings,
constantly on hand.
Rollins & Holmes.

PLUMBING & GAS FITTING
promptly done
Rollins & Holmes.
Feb 1, '77—tf

COE, WETHERILL & CO.
NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING AGENTS
Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF BLOOM POOR DISTRICT

From February 18, 1876 to February 8, 1877.

WM. KREAMER, acting Treasurer for Thomas Creveling.

DR.

To cash received on Bloom duplicate 1875			165 78
" "	Scott " "		217 39
" "	Greenwood " "		296 78
" "	Sugarloaf " "		150 00
" "	Bloom " 1876		1,584 69
" "	Scott " "		151 00
" "	Greenwood " "		185 03
" "	Sugarloaf " "		.....
" "	for sheats		60 00
" "	for beef and calf		28 83
" "	for cloversead		57 68
" "	for hay, butter & hides		59 22
" "	for pine pole		1 00
" "	of Centre township		116 03
" "	Danville Poor District		6 84
" "	for unseated lands		37 01
			$7,747 58

CR.

By balance due Treasurer from last settlement	137 01
" orders redeemed	7,450 43
" commission on same	61 41
" am't. in Treasurer's hands	99 68
	$7,747 58

Examined and certified,
OSCAR P. ENT, } Directors.
THOS. CREVELING, }
Examined by us at the Directors' request and found correct.
WM. KRICKBAUM,
JNO. K. GROTZ, Auditors.

Directors of the Poor in account with Bloom, Scott, Greenwood and Sugarloaf townships.

DR.

To unpaid orders outstanding	579 04
" balance on Bloom duplicate 1875	398 46
" " Scott " "	282 22
" " Greenw'd " "	437 38
" " Sugarl'af " "	343 10
" amount of Bloom duplicate 1876	1,468 29
" " Scott " "	522 79
" " Greenwood " "	271 5
" " Sugarl'af " "	154 40
" am't. received for produce, &c., sold as Treasurer's report	433 02
	$4,891 20

CR.

By balance paid Treasurer as last report	137 01
" outstanding orders redeemed	50 56
" exon. and com. on Bloom duplicate 1875	169 74
" " " Scott " "	64 90
" " " Greenwood " "	40 6
" " " Sugarloaf " "	2 29
" balance due on Sugarloaf duplicate 1875	40 81
" balance due on Bloom duplicate 1876 less exoneration and commission	419 70
" balance due on Scott duplicate 1876 less exoneration and commission	114 50
" balance due on Greenwood duplicate 1876 less exoneration and commission	379 79
" balance due on Sugarloaf duplicate 1876 less exoneration and commission	186 50
" balance due on Sugarloaf duplicate 1876 less exoneration and commission	154 48
" commission to treasurer	61 41
" am't paid outside relief, including coal	273 80
" am't. paid for tramps	$1 20
" am't. pd. Danville Asylum for G. W. Fox	120 17
" am't. paid for orders of relief	8 50
" am't. paid for medical attendance	42 25
" am't. paid for medicine	34 50
" am't. paid for 4 coffins	16 00
" am't. paid for Attorney fees	20 00
" am't. pd. for publishing annual statem't	48 00
" am't. paid for auditing "	10 00
" am't. paid for making duplicates	10 85
" am't. for taxes	87 21
" am't. paid for rolling and plowing	48 00
" am't. paid for painting and repairs	262 18
" am't. paid for fencing and posts	89 35
" am't. pd. for oats, seed wheat and cloverseed	62 17
" am't. paid for manure	10 00
" Elias Utt 3 mo. salary as steward	200 00
" Thos. McBride 9 mo. salary as steward	525 00
" Directors and Secretary	200 00
" am't. paid on house and lot C. Long	89 00
" miscellaneous expenses including merchants' and mechanics' bills	891 21
	$4,841 20

Examined and certified,
WM. KRICKBAUM,
JNO. K. GROTZ, Auditors.

OUTSIDE RELIEF.

Am't. paid for Mrs. Lewis, Bloom		12 00
" " Jno. Johnson	"	25 50
" " F. Lunger	"	8 73
" " F. Lunger	"	29 42
" " Z. Moore	"	3 50
" " Mrs. Jones	"	2 68
" " Mrs. Sewel	"	2 50
" " Thos. Bird (Scott)		37 03
" " " ample	"	9 00
" " Mrs. Beard	"	6 05
" " G. Yonger, Greenwood		9 00
" " Mrs. Bogart	"	10 00
" " H. Ben,	"	17 15
" " Mrs. Rouch, Danville		81 35
" " tramps		92 50
		$295 10

Value of Real Estate and Personal Property belonging to the district.

By farm and buildings valued at	$16,000 00
" household furniture	270 00
" farming utensils	100 00
" 2 horses, 9 head cattle, 24 hogs	590 00
" grain on hand	274 62
" 16 acres wheat and rye in ground at $8	128 00
" hay, cornfodder and poultry	185 00
" pork, lard and potatoes	462 50
" balance on Bloom duplicate less exoneration and commission 1875	419 70
" balance on Scott duplicate 1876 less exoneration and commission	372 79
" balance on Greenwood duplicate 1876 less exoneration and commission	186 50
" balance on Sugarloaf duplicate 76 less exoneration and commission	154 48
" balance on Sugarloaf duplicate '75	40 81
" Catharine Long property in Bloomsburg	600 00
" Greenage property in Scott	50 00
" amount in Treasurer's hands	99 68
	$20,442 00

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.

To orders outstanding	579 04
" amount in favor of the district	19,863 96
	$20,442 00

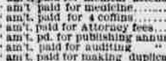
PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

80 bushels wheat at $1 50	120 00
322 bushels oats at 35	112 70
8 bushels rye at 75	6 00
1429 bushels corn ears at 25	357 25
156 bushels potatoes at $1 00	156 00
3142 sheaves corn stalks at 6	188 52
15 bundles rye & raw at 10	3 00
18 tons hay at $12 00	216 00
256 heads cabbage at 5	22 80
488 lbs. butter at 25	114 50
295 doz. eggs at 18	36 90
8 lbs. beef at 6	47 94
3750 lbs. pork at 7½	291 25
34 shoats	251 00
2 bushel timothy seed at 2½	5 00
5 bushels cabbage at 40	4 00
10 bushels cloverseed at 7 50	75 00
	$2006 96

Number of paupers remaining at last report	17
Number of paupers admitted during year	16
Number of paupers discharged during year	8
Number of paupers died during year	4
Number of paupers remaining in P. House	21

WM. KREAMER, } Directors
OSCAR P. ENT, } of the
THOS. CREVELING, } Poor.
Feb., 22, 1877.

T. D. Kellogg's Advts.



-24 W K

CEDAR VATS AND TANKS.—for breweries, dyers, chemists, manufacturers and private dwellings. GEO. J. BURKHART & CO., June 9-45w. Button wood St., below Broad.

RUBBER GOODS of every description, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c. RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO., 734 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Agents National Rubber Co. June 9-45w.

ZELL'S
ENCYCLOPEDIA.
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GREAT FAILURE
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MILTON GOLD JEWELRY
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WE ARE THE ONLY FIRM WHO SELL MILTON GOLD. TAKE NO NOTICE OF OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS OFFERING MILTON GOLD, AS THEY ARE NOTHING BUT COMMON PLATED WARE.—The entire stock of the Milton Gold Jewelry Co., is consigned to us to raise money as soon as possible. Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD Jewelry, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert jeweler to discover Milton Gold from Virgin Gold. These goods are not BRASS or PLATED but MILTON GOLD. The following articles by mail, post-paid, on receipt of

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ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, with Independence Hall engraved.
ONE SET SPIRAL

Miscellaneous

A Special Constable.

BY CHARLES READE.

Two women, sisters, kept the toll bar at a village in Yorkshire. It stood apart from the village, and they often felt uneasy at night, being lone women.

One day they received a considerable sum of money bequeathed them by a relation, that set the simple souls all in a flutter.

They had a friend in the village, the blacksmith's wife; so they went and told her their fears. She admitted that theirs was a lonely place, and that she would not live there for one—without a man. Her discourse sent them home downright miserable.

The blacksmith's wife told her husband all about it when he came home to dinner. "The fools!" said he; "how is anybody to know they have brass in the house?"

"Well," said the wife: "they make no secret of it to me; but you need not go for to tell it to all the town—poor souls."

"Not I," said the man, "but they will publish it, never fear; leave women folks alone for making their own trouble with their tongues."

There the subject dropped, as a man and wife have other things to talk about besides their neighbors.

The old women at the toll-bar, what with their own fear and their Job's comforter shivered with fear and apprehension as night came on. However, at sunset the carrier passed through the gate and their faces brightened up. They told him their care, and begged him to sleep in their house that night. "Why, how can I?" said he, "I am due at——; but I will leave you my dog." The dog was a powerful mastiff.

The women looked at each other apprehensively. "He won't hurt us will he?" sighed one of them faintly. "Not he," said the carrier cheerfully. Then he called the dog in the house and told them to lock the door; and went away whistling.

The women were contemplating the dog with that tender interest apprehension is sure to excite. At first he seemed staggered at this off-hand proceeding of his master; it confused him; then he snuffed at the door; then as the wheels retreated, he began to see plainly that he was an abandoned dog; he delivered a fearful howl, and then flew at the door scratching and yelling furiously.

The old women fled the apartment and were next seen at an empty window, screaming to the carrier.

"Come back! Come back, John!" He is tearing the house down."

"Dear the varmint," said John, and came back. On the road he thought what was to be done. The good-natured fellow took his great heavy coat out of the cart and laid it down on the floor. The mastiff instantly laid himself on it.

"Now," said John, "let us have no more nonsense; you take charge of that till I come back, and don't you let nobody steal that there, nor yet t'wives brass. There now," said he kindly, to the women, "I shall be back this way by breakfast time, and he won't budge till then."

"He won't hurt us, John?"

"Lord no. Bless your heart, he's as sensible as any Christian; only Lord sake, woman, don't you go to take the coat from him, or ye'll be wanting a new coat and may be petticoat and all."

He retired and the old women kept at a respectable distance from their protector. He never molested them; and, indeed, when they spoke cajolingly to him, he often wagged his tail in a dubious way; but still, as they moved about, he squinted at them out of his blood-shot eye in a way that checked all desire on their part to try on the carrier's coat.

Thus protected they went to bed earlier than usual; they did not undress; they were too afraid of everything, especially their protector. The night wore on and presently their sharpened sense let them know that the dog was getting restless; he snuffed and then he growled and then he got up and pattered about, muttering to himself. Straightway with furniture they barricaded the door through which their protector must pass to devour them.

By and by, listening acutely, they heard a scraping and grating outside the window of the room where the dog was; and he continued growling low. This was enough; they slipped out of the back door, and left their money to save their lives; they got into the village. It was pitch dark, and all the houses were black but two; one was a public house, casting a triangular gleam across the road a long way off, the other was the blacksmith's house. Here was a piece of fortune for the terrified women. They burst ints their friend's house.

"Oh! Jane the thieves have come!" and they told her in a few words what had happened.

"La!" said she; "how timorous you mortals are! Ten to one he was only growling at some one that passed by!"

"Nay, Jane, we heard the scraping outside the window. Oh, woman, call your man and let him go with us."

"My man—he is not here."

"Where is he then?"

"I suppose he is where other working women's husbands are, at the public house," she said rather bitterly for she had her experience.

The old women wanted to go to the house for him; but the blacksmith's wife was a courageous woman, and besides she thought it was most likely to be a false alarm.

"Nay, nay," says she, "last time I went I got a nice affront. I'll come with you," she said, "I'll take the poker and we've got our tongues to raise the town with I suppose."

So they marched to the toll-bar. When they came near it they saw something that staggered this heroine. There was actually a man half in and half out of the window. This brought the blacksmith's wife to a stand-still, and the timid pair implored her to go back to the village. "Nay," said she, "what for? I see but one—and hark—it is my belief that the dog is holding of him." However, she thought it safest to be on the same side with the dog, lest the man might turn on her. So she made her way into the kitchen followed by the other two; and there a sight met their eyes that changed all their feelings, both toward the robber and toward each other. The great mastiff had pinned a man by the throat, and was pulling at him to draw him through the window, with fierce but muffled snarls. The weight of the man alone prevented it. The window was like a picture frame, and in that frame there glared with lolling tongue and staring eyes, the white face of the blacksmith, their courageous friend's villainous husband. She uttered an appalling scream and flew upon the dog and choked him with two hands. He held and growled and tore till he was all but throttled himself. Then he let go and the man fell. But when struck the ground like a lump of lead, was in truth a lump of clay; the man was quite dead, and fearfully torn about the throat. So did a comedy end in an appalling and most piteous tragedy; not that the scoundrel himself deserved any pity, but his poor, brave, honest wife, to whom he had not dared to confide the villainy he meditated.

The outlines of this true story were in several journals. I have put the disjointed particulars together as well as I could. I have tried hard to learn the name of the village, but have failed hitherto. Should these lines meet the eyes of any one who can tell me, I hope he will and without delay.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Agricultural.

Why Some Farmers are Poor.

The greatest agent to produce poverty among farmers or any other class, is debt. Many farmers will get a deed of a small piece of land, enough to support themselves and families, and lay by a small annual income. But this is not sufficient. They run in debt for more land, and become a slave to debt. They pay interest on money borrowed, which will soon consume the little property they possess. They often pay higher than ten per cent. Such proceedings engender a spirit of discontent, and they lose faith in farming, and try to sell their farms in order to get to town and enter there business. In nine cases out of ten, every farmer who is doing well, but goes to town, fails outright. Having no faith in farming, or breath of understanding, they buy the poorest tools and meanest stock, and drive poor teams before poorer wagons and agricultural machinery. In the fall and winter they feed poorly just enough to get their live stock through the winter into spring. Then it takes all the summer to put on that flesh that was lost in the winter by poor shelter and bad food. They never put out fruit or shade trees on their farms. They always sell their best lambs and cattle to the drovers, and keep the poorest at home. They send their children to school but little, as too much learning is a dangerous thing. They do not take agricultural papers, or believe in book-farming. They never give their children a cent of spending money, as it makes them extravagant, and they may become spendthrifts. In short, they are the most miserable people in the world, and would not keep money if they had it. Such farmers are poor, and will remain so to the end of their days.

Feeding Stock.

It is the practice with many farmers, when their cattle come to the barn, to feed them on corn-fodder as long as corn fodder lasts, then on meadow hay as long as that lasts, and then use whatever hay or fodder they may happen to have, and complain that their stock won't eat and won't grow. No man would like one article of food—baked beans, for instance—eighteen times a week and three times Sunday; neither would they thrive upon it, and it is reasonable to suppose that beast, as well as man, likes and needs a change of diet.

I have had ten years experience in feeding stock, and the most economical and profitable way is to give the several kinds of fodder every day, say one or two good fodderings of good hay in the morning, then meadow hay and corn-fodder, and so on through the day and through the season.

Last winter, I had four cows, some young stock and some sheep, and the neighbors wanted to know how I kept them looking so well. I will tell my farmer friends how I managed with them. In the morning I gave them all a feed of good hay. After milking, I gave them run or meadow hay, and, after breakfast I gave them corn-fodder and watered them while eating. I gave them meadow hay and wheat straw to pick over until noon. Then I gave them good hay, and, just after dinner, more meadow hay. At night, gave them good hay again, watered them again while eating, then gave them run or meadow hay and, in the evening, a feed of corn-fodder. I followed this method until the first of March, then gave five feeds of good hay until the first of April then gave them all but two feeds of good hay. I gave the cows two quarts of meal a day for two weeks before dropping their calves. I gave the young stock no roots or grain of any kind, and they all came out looking well and in better order than when they came from pasture, this fall.

Always water your stock while eating; they will drink quicker and better. It makes them swallow their cud, to eat which they are loathe to do when they drink, for some cause unknown to me. I think it is better to water twice a day, as they do not drink so much at a time, and a large quantity chills them.—*Cor. of Mirror and Farmer.*

Purification of Hen Houses.

Advice like the following which we find in the *Live Stock Journal*, is always in order:

As the season advances, poultry keepers should not neglect the purification of the fowl houses. Proper sanitary measures must be taken, or health and successful poultry raising cannot be expected, nor is it deserved. Lime is an excellent purifier, and, when carbolic acid is added to the whitewash, will effectually keep away vermin from the walls. After every cleaning of the floor it should be sprinkled with carbolic acid; dilution, twenty of water to one of acid. This is one of the best disinfectants and antiseptics known, and is not used as much as it deserves. The roots should be sprinkled with it every week. This whitewashing should be done twice at least, better three times, a year. The nests of setting hens should be sprinkled with carbolic acid to keep off vermin; and the coops also, where young broods are kept for a time, should be purified in this way. If a hen gets lousy, the diluted acid will destroy the lice, if put under the wings, and on the head and neck. Wood ashes are excellent to be kept in fowl houses for hens to dust themselves with. They are much more effectual than sand; but sand should be kept for a bath. Without proper attention to these matters, poultry keepers cannot expect to succeed.

As the season is approaching when hawks are most destructive to young poultry, a method of catching and killing these marauders will be in order. It is a well known fact that a hawk will always light on some conspicuous place close to the poultry yard, from which to swoop down on his victims. Taking advantage of this, erect a pole with a flat surface at the top just large enough to hold a strong steel trap. Fasten this trap by a chain to a staple in the pole and await results. No bait will be needed, for the hawk will be quite certain to light on the trap and be caught. A gentleman who has tried this method has succeeded in killing all the hawks in his neighborhood, and now can raise poultry without loss except by accident.—*California Horticulturist.*

RECIPE FOR CHICKEN CHOLERA.—I have found that the soot of wood-fires is a perfect cure for cholera among fowls. Give it to them in the morning breakfastings, by making a dough of corn meal; quite gray with the soot. Eight or ten feeds is generally enough to stop disease. I shut up those actually sick, and give them nothing else. It also stimulates the fowl into better health, being a good tonic. I spent a small fortune on carbolic acid and other things.

A correspondent of the Santa Rosa (Cal.) *Democrat* says he saw in the town of Guadaloupe, Santa Barbara county, beets over five feet in length, and which measured thirty inches in circumference two feet below the top. He never saw such beets anywhere.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the chief of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

March & April.

VEGETINE

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, curing the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

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Is not a "cure-all," nor even recommend, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and cure or restore the health.

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Is now prescribed in cases of scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

Vegetine

Does not deceive by exciting into false energies by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in cleaning and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

Vegetine

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but time only proves its merits in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

Vegetine,

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier." Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies failed, I started the laboratory and confirmed myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb 13, 1871.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the articles, and after using several bottles was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,

H. L. PETTIGILL.

Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State st., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THOS. GILMORE, 229½ Walnut, st.

Feel Myself a New Man.

NATICK, Mass., June 8, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking Vegetine for dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 1548 dozen (1856 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 1st, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of scrofulous humors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,

AI GILMAN, 488 Broadway.

To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

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Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 9, 1875—

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all Kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble the has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,

TOMBS,

HEADSTONES,

URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

☞ *N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.*

Aug. 21, 74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.
" " Fi. Fa.
" " Rule to take Depositions.
" " " choose Arbitrators.
9 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.

Petition for Appointment of Guardian.
" " Citation
Rule to take Depositions.
Narr in Debt, with Confession,
" " Assumpsit.
Mechanics Lien.
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 8 cents each.

JUSTICES BLANKS.

Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 50 for 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Blue Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	20 for $1 50
Constable's Sales	3 cents each
Mortgage and Bond	12 " "
All kinds of Notes	1 " "
Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.	

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,

Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"

Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. H. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited

Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

MORRIS MICHEL,

PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,

TUNER AND REPAIRER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Sept, '76-1y

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

July 12, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11,32 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11,32 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 6,32 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,5 a. m., Pottsville, 12,16 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,30 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport 9,2 a m 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m
Passengers can ride from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,

Jan. 14, 1876—tf. General Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 3.20 a. m., arrive Elmira.....11.50 a.
" Canandaigua.... 3.30 p. m
" Rochester..... 5.15 "
" Niagara..... 9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 8.10 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.30 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 5.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.20 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.20 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.15 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 2.35 a. m.
" Baltimore 6.40 "
" Washington 10.25 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, NOV, 26, 1876 the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	New York		8.25 p. m
"	"	" Philadelphia		11.50 p. m
"	"	" Baltimore		2.10 p. m
"	"	" Harrisburg		4.35 a. m
"	"	" Williamsport		8.35 a. m
"	"	" Lock Haven		9.40 a. m
"	"	" Renovo		11.00 a. m
"	arr. at	Erie		7.3 p m
NIAGARA	EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	7.20 a. m
"	"	"	Baltimore	10.10 a. m
"	"	"	Harrisburg	10.10 p. m
"	"	arr. at	Williamsport	2.20 p. m
"	"	"	Lock Haven	3.25 p. m
"	"	"	Renovo	4.45 p. m
"	"	"	Kane	9.20 p. m
"	"	"	Buffalo	
FAST	LINE	leaves	New York	8.25 a. m
"	"	"	Philadelphia	11.20 a. m
"	"	"	Baltimore	1.55 p. m
"	"	"	Harrisburg	4.30 p. m
"	"	arr. at	Philadelphia	7.30 p. m
"	"	"	New York	10.15 p. m
"	"	"	Baltimore	7.30 p. m
"	"	"	Washington	9.07 p. m

EASTWARD.

DAY	EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6.00 a. m
"	"	"	Renovo	1.10 a. m
"	"	"	Lock Haven	11. 0 a. m
"	"	"	Williamsport	12.40 p. m
"	"	arr. at	Harrisburg	4.10 p. m
"	"	"	Philadelphia	7.30 p. m
"	"	"	New York	10.15 p. m
"	"	"	Baltimore	7.30 p. m
"	"	"	Washington	9.07 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie		11.20 a. m
"	"	"	Renovo	8.35 p. m
"	"	"	Lock Haven	9.45 p. m
"	"	"	Williamsport	11.10 p. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg		2.45 a. m
"	"	"	Baltimore	7.45 a. m
"	"	"	Philadelphia	7.00 a. m
"	"	"	New York	10.00 a. m
FAST LINE	leaves	Williamsport		12.25 a. m
"	"	arr. at	Harrisburg	4. 0 a. m
"	"